

IN LAST DITCH.

Fate Of Statehood Bill Will Be Decided By Senate Committee.

FAVORABLE REPORT

May Yet Be Obtained By Advocates of Measure Though Its Chances are Considered Slim, Favored By President.

Another effort will be made at the meeting of the Senate committee on territories next Friday to have the committee report favorably on the Senate bill admitting Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma to statehood. At a meeting of the committee last week, Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who is leading the fight for statehood in the committee, made a strong speech for favorable action on the bill at this session of Congress, and followed his argument with a motion that the committee report it at once in order to get it before the Senate, where it could be voted upon without unnecessary delay. Owing to the opposition of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, the chairman, and the other republican members, with the exception of Mr. Quay, the motion was voted down. The position taken by the majority was that the statehood project would open a wide field for discussion when it came before the Senate, and as the Cuban bill and other matters of importance were being pressed for consideration, there would not be time for full consideration of the statehood measure.

Since the committee meeting the advocates of statehood have been active, and have brought such strong influence to bear upon members of the committee that it was said today that the committee had informally decided to reconsider its action. Mr. Quay said he would on Friday renew his motion that the bill be reported, and that he believed it would prevail. All of the democrats on the committee are for statehood, and their votes, with that of Senator Quay, would make the committee stand for reporting the bill, against reporting it, if the members vote again as they did at the last meeting. Since, however, it is said that Senator Bard, of California, has wavered in his opposition, and is now inclined to vote with the statehood advocates on Mr. Quay's motion. If he should do this there would be a majority of one for the motion, and the bill would be reported.

The strongest opposition to the statehood proposition at this session comes from Senator Beveridge. The Indiana senator has discussed the statehood bill with the president, who is anxious for its passage and has said so repeatedly. Mr. Roosevelt is familiar with the conditions in New Mexico and Arizona, where he spent much of his time in recent years, and he has fully investigated the conditions in Oklahoma. He believes all three territories should be admitted to the Union without further delay, and he informed Mr. Beveridge of his attitude. The senator replied that the sentiment of the Senate was in favor of postponing consideration on the bill until the next session of Congress and urged him to leave the matter in the hands of the committee on territories. To this Mr. Roosevelt partly assented and for this reason he has not been more insistent that the bill be passed.

AFTER MARSHALSHIP.

Senator Burton Wants a Kansas Named For the Place.

A Kansas pie hunter has bobbed up in Washington, and is casting longing eyes on the United States marshalship in the northern district. Henry S. Richter is the name of this particular product of the bleeding commonwealth, who wishes to dedicate four years of his life to serving the residents of northern district, at the regular hire. He is one of Senator Burton's hungry proteges, and that illustrious pie dispenser is pushing him for the office. From present indications however he will continue to pass the major portion of his days in a cyclone cellar, while Wm. H. Darrough does stunts with the territory criminals.

PREHISTORIC MAN.

Doctor Curry's Archaeology—Disappearance of the Garden of Eden.

Editor Chieftain:—The social instinct in animal life, that is to say, the tendency to run together and to follow in the trail of one another, is universal and always very strong. To which ever field the bell may lead the whole flock is sure to follow. The weaker kinds are more implicitly subject to the domination of this law than the stronger; quails go in flocks, but "eagles fly alone."

Nor is human nature exempt from the jurisdiction of this cardinal instinct. The son is no more like his father in his physical form than in the lineaments of his character. He is a democrat, not because his father was—O no; he is a Methodist, not because his father was—O no; but it so happened that his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, were all democrats and methodists, and he perseveres in the same faith simply because he knows they were right. The fact is, however, loath we may be to admit it, we are all the slaves of conventionalism, and we are, in general, too cowardly to assert our freedom. It is a serious thing to rebel against custom. It has been well said that "one had better be out of the world than out of fashion." We find it much easier to swallow the false astronomy of Pythagoras than to take a whipping like Galileo, for the truth's sake. It takes a brave man to question the authority of an error that is backed by popular opinion; indeed few in this world have ever done such a thing; Elijah the Tishbite, with John Brown of Ossawatimie, and Dr. E. S. Curry of Christy, Mo., would about exhaust the list of this kind of heroes.

Did you ever sit for an hour and listen to Dr. Curry lecturing on "archaeology?" If not, you had better do so, and at your first opportunity. It is not likely that you will be competent to understand fully, and adequately appreciate all he says, unless you are a specialist yourself in his line of thought; but he will be sure to bring enough within the reach of your apprehension to make you conclude that his whole system is invested with a very high, nay thrilling, degree of probability. It is interesting to notice with what courage he enters into his subject. The basis of his theme is Time and Earth; the human race and the effects wrought upon it by these two original agencies, engage his special attention. He stakes out the boundary of his field of reasoning far beyond the reach of human experience and observation, and taking the Word of God and its parallel written in the face of nature, he accounts, in a most convincing way for the segregation of the human kind into distinct races, and their mysterious colonization upon the face of the earth. He speaks most interestingly in explanation of the hitherto unexplainable presence of the Indian upon this American continent. Science, which is only too apt to limit its observation to the meagre and bounds of experience observation, has always maintained that they came hither by emigration from the eastern world; but he insists that they were here by the command of God even before the cataclysmic birth of the continent. Among doctors of divinity, the locality of the territorial Eden has always been a mooted question simply because they could not find upon the face of terra firma a place corresponding with the biblical description of it. Dr. Curry affirms with great plausibility that it is useless to look for it on ground trodden by the foot of man, and says that it is now lying buried deep in the bottom of the great Indian ocean.

We remark in passing—there is no limit to the achievements of man. When the art of deep sea sounding has been carried to perfection, query, would it be too much to expect to see fished up into plain day light, and placed on exhibition at some of our world fairs, the petrified remains of the same old tree whose fatal fruit "brought death into the world and all our woe?"

Dr. Curry has just concluded a course of lectures in Vinita; he is not an eloquent speaker after the platform fashion. The power of his discourse lies mainly in his thoughts, and the cut iron way in which he presents them. To appreciate fully a man must have a head on his shoulders and a chance to hear him. TWO QUAS STES.

FRAUD PROVEN

In Many Citizenship Cases By The Attorneys For The Nation.

MANY DIFFICULTIES

Encountered by the Attorneys In Proving the Falsity of the Claims of Many for Enrollment—Resume Of The Work.

An idea of the work and expense incident to the hearing of citizenship cases, before the Dawes Commission, may be obtained by taking a list of the rejected or accepted claimants as published in the Chieftain from time to time, and estimating approximately the cost of the following procedure, which is followed in every case. An average of about five witnesses testify in each case, though in some cases there are twenty examined. These witnesses are brought in many instances long distances, and their expenses and a per diem are paid. All of their testimony is taken down in shorthand, then after it has been verified, it is transcribed by typewriters, and each word in rebuttal has to go down as it was given in evidence. If an appeal is taken there is an additional cost of a brief of from five to twenty pages. On the other side of the ledger may be placed, the amount that has been saved the nation by the rejection of fraudulent claimants. These number to date about 1,100 with many more to be passed upon. The attorneys for the nation do not expect to finish their work before January, 1903. The final roll will prove the value of their labors.

CROPS DAMAGED.

By Swollen Streams Which Have Overflowed Their Banks.

Reports from the country north of here tell of great damage being done by streams which have left their banks and inundated the surrounding country. The Neosho river is reported out of its banks and doing great damage to crops. Labette creek east of Parsons is a half mile wide, and has partly inundated that city. Traffic on the Katy was seriously interfered with by the high water, but by great effort the railroad officers have kept the road in good shape. To the south the Arkansas is reported as subsiding and unless the rains continue, the sections contiguous to that stream will escape with little damage. Grand river is reported up but still within its banks and no great damage is reported from that section.

Postmasters' Convention. South McAlester, I. T., June 1st, 1902.

Postmaster J. B. Butler, Vinita, Indian Territory. Dear Sir:—A convention of the postmasters of the Indian territory is hereby called to meet at Muskogee, I. T., on June 13th, 1902, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. All postmasters in the Indian territory are eligible to membership, and are requested if possible, to attend. The railroad companies have named a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, on the certificate plan. Those attending said convention will purchase tickets one way (through to Muskogee if possible, if tickets cannot be purchased through, to nearest junction point) taking receipt from agent for amount of fare paid. Return tickets will be sold at one-third fare. Hoping that as many postmasters as possible, will attend this convention, we are,

Yours fraternally, William Noble, South McAlester, H. T. Estes, Muskogee, David Redfield, Ardmore, J. A. Rose, Chickasha, F. D. Ungles, Bartlesboro, E. S. Beesey, Claremore, D. C. Blossom, Atoka, Art Anbill, Chocotah, W. T. Morgan, Wagoner, J. H. Butler, Vinita, J. L. Worthington, Tablequah.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Large Enrollment.—Appointment of Teachers Will Be Confined to Attendants.

The Cherokee Normal Institute opened Wednesday morning with Prof. B. L. Esley of Claremore as principal, assisted by Miss Mary Rider principal of the Female Seminary, Miss Puntzenya successful normal instructor from Illinois, and Prof. B. S. Coppock, United States supervisor of schools for the Cherokee Nation. The first day was devoted to the enrollment of students, selection of studies and textbooks, and grouping the students into classes. Friday morning the session opened in earnest with the following enrollment.

TABLEQUAH.
Ella Mae Covey, Jesse Benge, Minnie Benge, Little Cunningham, W. H. Balestine Jr, J. H. Covey, Senora Grey, J. H. Covey, Spencer Grey, Zola Linton, Mary Davis, Mary Smith, Dan Gormley, Emma Linton, Sim Garrett, J. F. Thompson, Eugenia Eubanks, Mary T. Morris, Lexa Gibson, Anna Lyons, Nora Matheson, B. Bruce Garrett, Fannie Johnston, Fannie Skillicker, Francis Cawood, Mary Garrett, Arthur Sanders, Edie Starr, Eva McGregor, Rosa Harnage, Lella Morvan, W. P. Thorne.
WESVILLE.
Mattie Reed, Levi G. G., W. Whitmore, Bettie Still, Susie Reese, W. Gott.
MAURIE.
Gumie Sanders, Sadie B. Sanders, SALLISAW.
Daisy D. Starr, Sadie Adair, Nona Adair.
AFTON.
Genobia Ward, Minnie Ward, C. S. Monroe, Maud Ward, S. T. McCormack.
BRAGGS.
Walter Smith, Juliette Smith, George Meeker.
VINITA.
S. W. Woodall, Jessie J. Daniel, C. Goodykostz, Flossy Caneloway, Willie Trott.
MAYSVILLE, ARK.
Lola Ward, W. T. Scott, MULDROW.
Allie Pack, Elba Gunter, FAWN.
Annie Byres, Stella Coats, CHRISTOPA, KAN.
Josephine Baker, Golda Baker, Birdie Harris, Muskogee, R. Rachel Cox, Atoka, Mo. Frank Howard, Baron, Lizzie V. Rose, Chelsea, Okla. Sanders, McKee, Jeanie Ross, Park Hill, Mary Guliger, Eureka, Inez Morrow, Collinsville, Felix M. Holland, Stillwell, Mary Rider, Tulsa, Ark. Jane Anna Ballard, Echo, Joseph L. Manus, Pegg, Minnie Parker, Menard, George O. Grant, Grove, Esther McCoy, Vian, Josephine Howard, Chelsea, Lucinda Ballard, Echo, Nora Bradley, Hanson, Mamie Taylor, McKee, Eli Toney, Rose, Walter F. Fox, Grove, Inez Reese, Muskogee, Lucile Archer, Pryor Creek, George W. Fields, Southwest City, Mo. L. C. Hubbard, Webber Falls, Florence Ross, Rose, Cora Hicks, Claremore, Nellie Silke, Cookson, Mary F. Russell, Bennett, Leola Justice, Claremore, James Ward, Silcom Springs, Ark. Nora Holt, Miami, C. C. Brown, Blue Mountain, Ark. Jessie Glass, Foyil, John A. Lowmeyer, Texarkana, Flora Lindley, Chocotah, T. C. Pyle, Cookson, Ollie Griffin, Gritts, Mary Hubbard, Menard.

The board of education wants it understood that the appointment of teachers will in all probability be confined to those who attend this institute.

CHILDREN'S DAY EXERCISES.

The smiling faces of nearly two hundred happy children were in evidence at the children's day exercises at the Presbyterian church Sunday eve, and in addition as many as adults could crowd into the building, over the gallery was packed. Mrs. Roscoe Labman had charge of the program and training of the children, and the success of the occasion is due in a large measure to her efficient and untiring efforts. This Sabbath school has an enrollment of one hundred seventy-nine, and is doing excellent work.

Virulent Cancer Cured.

Starting proof of a wonderful advance in medicine is by druggist G. W. Roberts of Elmhurst, W. Va. An old man there had long suffered with what good doctors pronounced incurable cancer. They believed his case hopeless till he used Electric Bitters and applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which treatment completely cured him. When Electric Bitters are used to expel biliousness, kidney and microbe poisons at the same time this salve exerts its matchless healing power, blood diseases, skin eruptions, ulcers and sores vanish. Bitters 50c, salve 25c at Peoples and A. W. Foreman's drug stores.

TREATY RATIFIED

The Creek Supplemented Agreement Ratified By the Senate Yesterday.

DEEDS TO COME.

And Three Year Land Leases May Now Be Made. Date For Closing the Rolls Also Fixed.

The senate has passed the bill ratifying the supplemental treaty negotiated with the Creek Indians by the Dawes commission. The house committee on Indian affairs will take up the bill at a meeting to be held Saturday and Representative Curtis, who has charge of it, will endeavor to have it reported and get it through the house early next week. In explaining the purpose and provisions of the treaty Mr. Curtis said Friday:

"In 1891 the government entered into an agreement with the Creek Indians, the provisions of which have proven unsatisfactory and a supplemental agreement has been entered into. This bill is to ratify that supplemental agreement. The natural changes made are as follows: "First—Under the original agreement, the lands of the tribe were to be appraised and 160 acres of land, valued at \$6.50 an acre, was to constitute the standard value of an allotment and was to be the measure for the equalization of values. If any member selected land the appraised value of which was in excess of the standard value, he could pay the surplus in money or have it charged against him. If not paid, it was to be covered by a lien. By the terms of the supplemental agreement the standard of valuation is \$6.50 an acre and members receiving lands of that value shall receive no further distribution of lands or funds until all members shall receive lands and money equal in value to his allotment. "Second—Provision is made for correcting the errors and mistakes in the selection of land. "Third—The provisions of the original agreement in regard to descent and distribution is repealed and chapter 49 of Mansfield's digest of the statutes of Arkansas is extended. "Fourth—Provision is made for the closing of the rolls and the date of May 25, 1901, fixed as the time. No date was fixed in the former agreement. "Fifth—Provision is made for the establishment of roads. "Sixth—By the terms of the supplemental agreement members of the tribes whose lands have been taken for townsite and sold for the benefit of the tribe shall be paid by the tribe for their improvements. "Seventh—The old agreement is changed so as to prevent the incumbering or alienating of the lands allotted before the expiration of five years. "Eighth—Such citizens are permitted to make agricultural leases for three years."

MEDICS MEET.

Indian Territory Medical Association Closes Its Semi-annual Session.

The Indian Territory Medical association closed its thirty-seventh semi-annual session at South McAlester Wednesday afternoon. The usual technical subjects were ably discussed and a great deal of time was consumed in discussing how the Territory might be rid of quackery. In the Choctaw nation the examining board gives a severe written test for all applicants to practice, regardless of what credentials they may bring or how long they have practiced medicine elsewhere. Doctors who refuse to take or fail to pass the examination are forbidden to practice under penalty of expulsion from the Territory. Other nations are less rigid and the tenor of the day's discussion was for more strictness. The next meeting will be in Muskogee. Officers were chosen for the ensuing year as follows: Fred S. Clinton, of Tulsa, president; C. D. Frick, of South McAlester, first vice president; W. O. Shannon, of Durant, second vice president; R. J. Crabb, of Wilberton, secretary and treasurer.

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QUAY BILL HEARING.

The Cherokee Allotment Bill is Being Considered By Committee.


The Cherokees want another chance to vote upon a treaty, and a bill prepared by the Cherokees themselves has been introduced by Senator Quay. A hearing was held yesterday before the subcommittee of the Senate committee on Indian affairs, consisting of Senators Quay, Harris and Platt. The Cherokees vigorously protest against the segregation of any of their lands for mineral purposes, and insist that all of the lands shall be divided among their citizens. The bill practically confirms to each Cherokee 100 acres of land, and is but the enactment into a law by the United States of the Cherokee law, except that it vests title absolutely in the individual and limits him to 100 acres, unless there be surplus lands, in which case those lands are to be divided, together with their minerals. An individual Cherokee may take out of the surplus lands its value as appraised up to his per share instead of his share of the money to be divided. The Cherokees voted down the last treaty on account the mineral, and for the reason that the share of each Cherokee was fixed at 80 acres instead of 100, as provided in the present bill.

Epworth University.

The action of the Oklahoma Conference of the M. E. Church and of the Indian Mission Conference of the M. E. Church South in the establishment of a great institution of learning to be known as the Epworth University at Oklahoma City, has created more interest than anything in the recent history of educationalism under the guidance of the Methodists who have always been strong believers in education and its benefits. It is the opening wedge in an effort to settle a strife that began nearly sixty years ago and which has caused two great divisions of the Methodist, one known as the Church South and the other as the Church North. Each conference appointed committees to discuss a plan for a university and they have jointly accepted a proposition to locate the institution in Oklahoma City.

The proposition that has been accepted provides that Oklahoma City gives a sight for a campus and the University buildings of fifty acres located immediately north of the city and which has been added to the city and eleven hundred lots adjoining and surrounding the site. These lots are connected with the city by a street railway and they are to be sold at once and the proceeds are to be used in the building of two buildings that will be erected this year. These buildings are to cost \$50,000 each and the sale of the lots is guaranteed to bring this sum to the board that will have charge of the building of the University. In addition to this amount the conferences have each pledged \$75,000 that will be added to the amount given by Oklahoma City and \$300,000 in all will be invested in the University before the end of the year. Under the terms of the grant made by Oklahoma City the University will be liberal and will be under the conduct of both branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

There is considerable interest manifested here in the project and quite a number of persons from this city will take advantage of the excursion rate of one fare to visit Oklahoma City on June 17th, 18th and 19th when these lots will be sold. Lots purchased in this addition to Oklahoma City will not only aid in the establishment of a great Methodist institution of learning but will also prove a profitable investment. Address for particulars Anton H. Classen, Pres., or Ed. L. Dunn, Sales Agent, Oklahoma City, O. T.



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Whose Motto is "Underbuys and Undersells," is open for business on Scraper street. Below are a few prices:

Scotch jute rugs, 36x60 in. 45c.	Ladies' black derby ribbed hose 8c.
Jute Smyrna rugs, 30x60 in. \$1.20.	Ladies' black seamless hose 10c.
All wool Smyrna rugs, 30x60 2.25	Ladies' Hermsdorf's black hose 15c.
All wool Smyrna rugs, 36x72 2.50	Misses' fast black hose 9c.
Our carpets are the best to be had for the money.	Misses' black ribbed hose 15c.
Ladies' jean body corsets 18c.	Misses' gray mixed hose 4c.
Ladies' flexible side corsets 45c.	Men's full seamless hose 6c.
Ladies' fancy pique corsets 40c.	Men's extra heavy hose 9c.
Misses' jean corset 25c.	Men's fast black hose, best 10c.
All silk taffeta ribbon, No. 40, 15c.	Men's fast black stainless hose 18c.

We have articles on our display table from 1c to 55c.

3-inch hat and coat hook, 1c.	3 bars good toilet soap 8c
Oat box tacks 1c	Whisk brush 8c
Tea spoons 1c	60-foot clothes line 8c
Tooth picks, 1,500 to box 3c	Berry dishes 8c
Paper pins, 280 to paper 3c	Fancy mirror 8c
David's Magic black ink 3c	Shoe brush 9c
No. 1 lamp chimney 4c	Shoe dressing 9c
Lamp shades 4c	Chair seats 9c
Tumblers 4c	Stove shovels 9c
Cups 4c	Waiters 9c
Saucers 4c	Bread knives 10c
Strainers 5c	Work baskets 10c
Decorated tooth pick holder 3c	Reel flour sifter 10c
Oriental face powder 3c	Brass end box rules 10c
Clothes brush 5c	Colgate's talcum powder 15c
Hair brushes 6c	Covered glass sugar bowl 12c
Basting spoon, 18 inches 6c	Large carriage sponge 15c
10-inch refined wash pan 7c	Feather duster 30 inches long 19c
4-oz chemical writing fluid 7c	9-gallon china pitcher 25c
No. 2 lamp chimney 7c	13 bars 8-oz laundry soap 25c
Scrub brush 7c	See our glass, china and granite ware and many other useful articles.
Soup plates, 8 inch 7c	
Imitation cut glass goblets 7c	

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